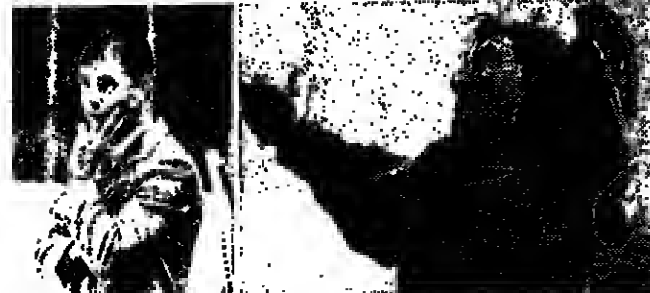


## Ice-hockey marathon gets under way

On April 16-May 2, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Sweden, Finland, the FRG, Italy, and the GDR will clash in Dortmund, Düsseldorf, and Munich for the world and European titles.

Only insignificant changes were made to the USSR line-up, the hot favourites and 1980 world title holders. Coach Viktor Tikhonov old Vladimir Yurzinov called up axes from the Moscow Central Army Club, Spartak, and Dynamo. Gosty, Trepko, and Riga Dynamo among them goalie Fyodorov and Mykhailov, defencemen Pavlov, Il'yarstov, Fetisov, Kasatonov, Balonov, Zubov, I. Gulyayev, Matkov, and attackers Krutov, Imshin, Makarov, Baldeev, Shuplov, Kapustin, Maltsev, Zhukov, Kharin, Khomutov, Bykov and Vashilov.



The only defencemen are Bykov and Vashilov, and Baldeev was recruited again after a several-year interval.

The championship's formula is not unlike a lottery: the eight teams will first meet in a one-round tournament for the Euro-



pean title, with the top four later to play three games each among themselves for the world championship awards. The championship novelty is that the points scored at the preliminary stage will not be counted towards the total scoring. This is

Some of these taking part in the closing practice sessions of the "ice-hockey spectacle". Top photo: Andrei Khomutov hitting weights to get a "weightless" feel during the games for Alexander Maltsev, the team's most experienced player, the egg barrier like that on the track, is no obstacle. Bottom: head coach Viktor Tikhonov takes time off for reflection (left); Vladimir Tretyak in his usual high spirits.

why one just can't rule out the possibility that the winner might not be the actually strongest side. The other four teams will clash for 5th-8th places.

Photos by Vitya Blagoderov and Boris Svetlanov

## Sensation brewing in rugby cup

Romania beat visiting Italy 13-6 at half time in the 19th European Rugby Championship. Four-time cup holders, Spain won all their four games and still lead the table with 10 points (three points are awarded for a win, two for a draw and one for a defeat). Italy, who were in second place with 7 points after four games.

It is now obvious that Italy will lose to the top three, having suffered defeats in matches with USSR and Romania, and to Germany to notch up 10 points.

The title is now being contested by Romania and USSR. The latter have won two games and to win the cup must win the remaining two games against Romania and Germany (May 11 and 15 in Rome and Italy in a May 22nd game).

The loss in the West Germany-Morocco game will have leave group A of the European Rugby Championship.

Boris Mikhalev



The USSR and Hungary (two-time winners) played two friendly matches, winning one each.

Photo by Vitya Denzhanov

## Who will get Friendship Cup?

The Friendship Cup contested between the leading Soviet and Japanese women's volleyball teams is now a tradition. According to the Japanese volleyball federation, Japan's champions Hitachi and the Soviet Burevestnik colleges will clash in three games in Japan on April 15-16.

Hitachi will fight for the prize for the second year. The year they won their first Cup defeating Sverdlovsk University in two games.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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MN INFORMATION No. 24, 1983

## Chess: Competition getting keener

With the ninth round ending the first half of the men's national chess championship in Moscow, Lev Polugaevsky, the Soviet steady leader, held his position in Lev Polugaevsky, who scored eight points out of a possible eight. He was exempted from one round. Mikhail Yurlov, Vladimir Tukmakov and Vladimir Tukmakov are tied at 4.5 with the former two having one allotted game each while the latter has two such games.

In a world chess challenge quarterfinal at Velden, Vasily Smyslov led all along against Robert Hübner of West Germany, but lost the ninth game and the present score is 4.5-4.5. They have played all their ten games (the tenth was drawn) and another four are now in order. The first of them was also a draw. If they are still tied after 14 games a draw will seal the match.

## Champions again

The Kiev Spartak women's club has sewn up the handball national title by doubling Krasnodar. Selkhoztekhnik 32-18, with six games left to go in the championship.

They scored 26 goals to finish with an unblemished slate.



Russian Federation team member Tatyana Nosokhova, from Moscow, on Garin, won the USSR dressage cup.

Photo by Vyncheslav Kornyov

## Championship of combination play

Three rounds have been played in both elimination groups of the 5th women's field hockey world championship at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, but already these games have given a good idea of the trends in the game today, whose prime elements are tough play and precision playing of standard positions. The earlier emphasis on "ornamental play", highlighted by polished individual skills in handling the ball as practised with great success by India, has lost much of its sting. The emphasis now is on combination single-touch play.

In group B, the USSR scored its first win, over Argentina, 1-0, in the latest round, while the group is led by Britain which edged New Zealand 3-2. Level of three points each over Canada, who outplayed world champions West Germany 2-1, and New Zealand, Argentina, and the USSR, with the FRG anchored at the bottom of the table with two points. In group A, Australia and Holland are tied at five points each, each having scored two wins and a draw. In three rounds, Wales and Scotland have three points each, but from four games, and they along with India are at the bottom with just one point.

The championship is due to finish on April 23.

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### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and flows in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee listened to a report on the work of the CPSU delegation at the Berlin International theoretical conference, "Karl Marx and modern times—the struggle for peace and social progress".

The Politbureau also considered a number of matters relating to the further development of this country's agriculture. Measures have been devised to accelerate the building up of capacities for the output of certain types of agricultural machines and to increase their manufacture at plants belonging to the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR in 1984-85.

Steps were considered for the further development of the fuel and energy base in the Transbaikal and Far Eastern regions in 1983-85 and during the period ending in 1990.

Some other matters relating to this country's domestic and foreign policy were also discussed.

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## IN LENIN'S NAME

A celebration meeting marking the 113th anniversary since the birth of V. I. Lenin has taken place at the Palace of Congresses, in the Moscow Kremlin.

The name of Lenin has become a symbol of the revolutionary renewal of the world, his teaching possessing the minds of progressive humanity, and being translated into social practice on a world scale, said Mikhail Gorbachev, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dealing on the main topics of Party economic policy, he said it is directed towards the formation of a structure in production capable of ensuring the further progress of heavy industry, the creation of a sound food base and of a complex of highly developed branches of the economy that are directly oriented towards the needs of the population.

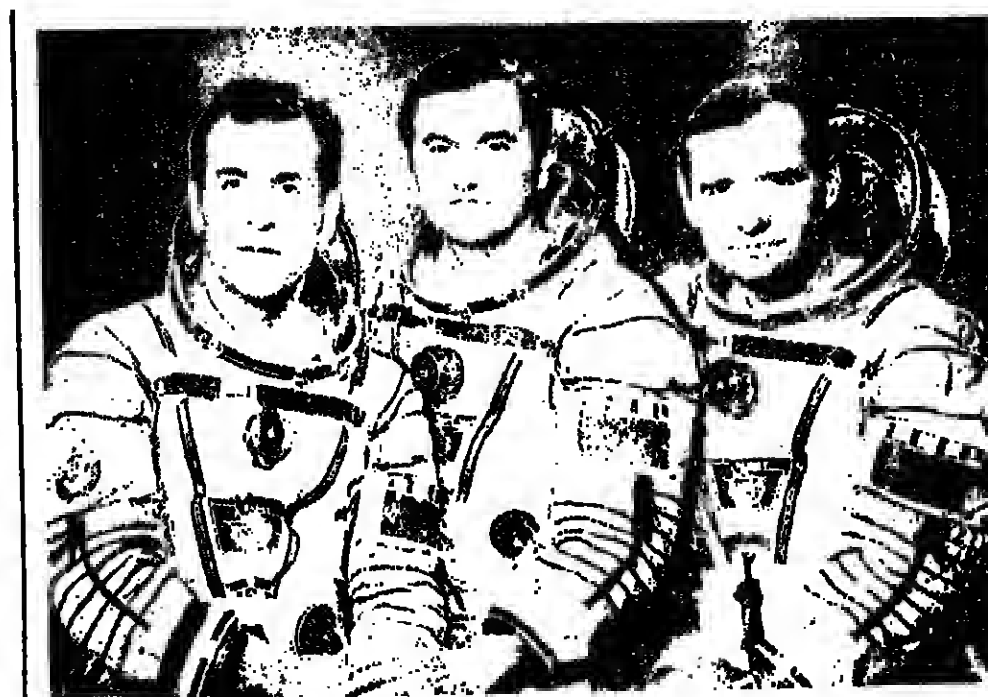
M. Gorbachev described the aims underlying the improvement of the economic mechanism, currently under way in this country as follows: the speeding up scientific and technological progress, as well as of the campaign for economizing on resources; the introduction of more efficient incentives for highly productive labour, the attainment of an optimum combination of centralized planning and economic independence, of initiative and economic responsibility.

Turning to international affairs, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives were the expression of a sincere

desire to turn events back into the channel of détente, thus opening up new possibilities for strengthening the norms of peaceful coexistence.

The reactionary forces of the capitalist world were trying to find a way out of the crisis by resorting to the arms race and stepped-up military threat, he noted, actually put an ultimatum to socialism—if it does not surrender its positions, then events will rapidly slide towards war. But the alternative: to submit either to the dictates of imperialism or to world war is insane and monstrous in the very essence, M. Gorbachev stressed.

Our country, he said, sees its historical responsibility as consisting in erecting an insurmountable barrier in the path of the inhuman designs of imperialism. We are motivated by concern for the security of the Soviet people and of the eternal peoples of the socialist countries, as well as for the future of civilization as a whole. The USSR stands for eliminating tension in international relations, for normal, good relations with all states, including the USA. Being true Leninists, Gorbachev said, we shall not spare efforts for the sake of peace, for the sake of ensuring a peaceful future for humanity.



The Soyuz T-8 crew (left to right): Cosmonauts Alexander Serebrov, Vladimir Titov and Gennady Strekalov.

## SOYUZ T-8 MAKES UNSCHEDULED LANDING

On April 22, the Soyuz T-8 spaceship landed on Soviet territory, in accordance with the flight programme it should have docked with the Salyut-7-Kosmos-1443 orbital complex. However, the docking was cancelled because of deviations.

The flight was ended off by a three-man crew of Flight-Commander Vladimir Titov,

36, Flight-Engineer Gennady Strekalov, 42, and Cosmonaut-Researcher Alexander Serebrov, 39.

This was Vladimir Titov's first flight. Gennady Strekalov had been up in space in November 1980 spending two weeks on board the Salyut-6 station, and Alexander Serebrov worked on board Salyut-7, last summer.

## SOVIET PUBLIC DEMANDS ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE

A meeting of representatives of a number of Soviet public organizations has examined an initiative coming from a group of Soviet citizens suggesting that an anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet public be set up. The proposal was supported by representatives of public organizations, scientists of nationwide

and international repute, workers in the arts, representatives of the working class, as well as collective farmers. After their suggestion had been published in the press, the group initiating it received numerous letters and telegrams warmly welcoming the idea.

Many people expressed a desire to take part in the Committee's work. Delegates attending the meeting unanimously voted in favour of the establishment of the Committee. Colonel-General David Dragunsky, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, was elected Chairman.



In Nicaragua the Sandinista People's Army and the people are dealing with the American Embassy in Paris. A demonstration of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua outside the American Embassy in Paris. The demonstration was organized by over 20 public organizations and solidarity committees supporting the Latin American people's struggle for independence.

## Appeal for better mutual understanding

Paris. At present, it is more urgent than at any other time to give a powerful impetus to education in the spirit of international mutual understanding. This appeal has been made to all UNESCO member-states by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Conference on Education for Peace, Security and Disarmament, which has ended here. For ten days, delegates from 122 countries and 30 international organizations discussed the problem of how to educate the rising generation and shape public opinion so as to strengthen security and disarmament.



CHRISTIAN AUTHORITIES  
SUPPORT PEACE

Uppsala (Sweden). The World Christian Conference, attended by over 150 representatives of various Christian denominations from 62 countries, has begun here, under the motto, "Life and Peace".

The goal of this international forum, initiated by the Christian churches of the northern countries, is to rally the efforts of Christians all over the world to promote lasting peace and combat the threat of thermonuclear disaster now facing mankind.

In his message of greeting to the conference Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme stressed

that the drive for peace and against the nuclear threat is the main goal today. The movement to remove this threat numbers hundreds of thousands of people in various countries, including Christians, who have made a notable contribution to the strengthening of peace, and the current conference serves as a good indication of this.

The forum was aimed to coincide with a signature campaign for an appeal for peace and disarmament, which began here last October at the initiative of the Swedish Council of Christian Churches. Over 800,000 Swedes have signed it to date.

MEMORANDUM OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pyongyang. The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are firmly opposed to the creation of the United States — Japan — South Korea triple military alliance, stresses a memorandum circulated here by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The new aggressive bloc being thrown together by American imperialism in the Far East, it is pointed out in the memorandum, creates a serious threat to the peoples of Asia and to peace security world-wide.

The memorandum denounces the abjuration to South Korea of mass destruction weapons, including nuclear ones. It sharply

criticizes Washington's attempt to involve reactionary circles in Japan still further in the implementation of its Asiatic strategy and to turn that country into the Pentagon's nuclear base and beachhead in the Far East.

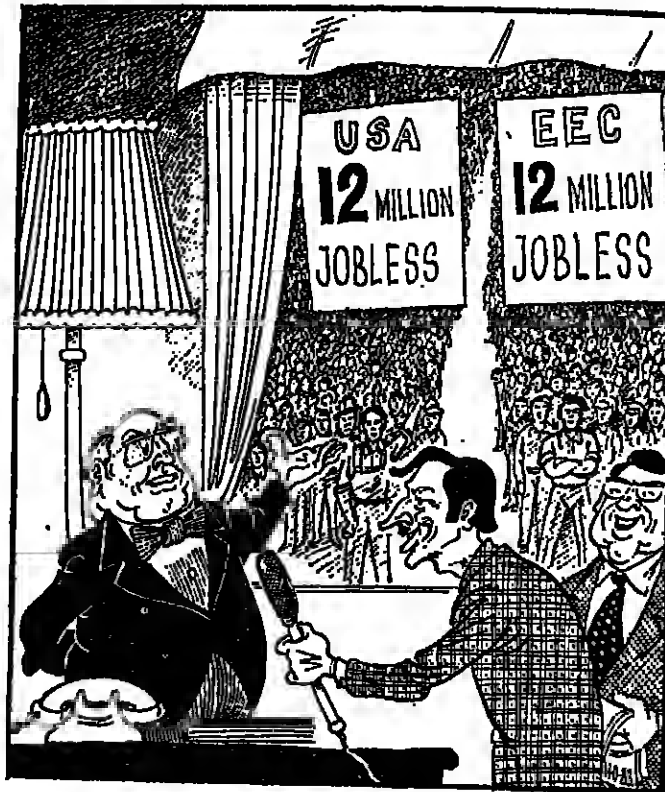
At present there are already bilateral agreements between the United States, Japan and South Korea and joint "consultative bodies" which form the basis of the planned alliance. They have joint systems of "air-defense", "exchange military information", etc. in emergencies there are plans to block the straits around the Japanese archipelago and have the Japanese "self-defense" forces participate in combat operations.

## Canada designs new chemical weapons

Ottawa. Canada is designing new weapons for chemical warfare, says S. de John who represents the New Democratic Party in the Canadian Parliament.

Addressing his colleagues, he said that the Canadian Loran company won a government order last February for manufacturing special containers for spraying chemical agents. The

containers are designed to drop from planes over "enemy positions". The deputy believes that the very nature of the order proves that Canada is still involved in experiments with offensive types of chemical weapons. This refutes the assertions made by National Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne about the exclusively defensive nature of these weapons.



As you see, we are on an equal footing with our allies.  
Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## PUWP Politbureau meets in Warsaw

Warsaw, PAP-TASS. A joint meeting has been held here by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Presidium of the Polish government.

The meeting stressed that the results of the first quarter of 1983 show an improvement in the situation in the national economy. It was stated that there had been continuing progress to the normalization of the social and political situation, which is sought by the Polish society in general, and is particularly by the working class.

At the same time, the meeting took note of provocative plans both inside Poland and abroad to disrupt the May Day celebrations. The stabilization in the internal situation in Poland is following the plans of the counter-revolutionaries, and this pulls

the rug out from under the feet of the counter-revolutionaries and their foreign intelligentsia. Therefore, they are making frantic attempts to provoke incidents in the country after a long period of peace and quiet aimed to hinder the normalization process in Poland.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Presidium of the government expressed their profound conviction that in this situation the working class, the working people and all Polish citizens will display a high degree of responsibility and reject all attempts to sow unrest and cause disturbances under the pretext of "May Day" counter-demonstrations, which are brought with the possibility of serious confrontation.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC  
SITUATION  
UNDER SCRUTINY

Geneva. The 30th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe discussed here the pressing issue of the economic situation in Europe.

The organization's secretariat prepared for the discussion a special survey stressing that the West European countries, as well as the USA and Canada, which are also part of the organization, are going through the deepest and most protracted downturn in the past 30 years. Inflation and unemployment are increasing at a headlong pace. The jobless figure jumped to 8.5 per cent in 1982.

Many speakers stressed the importance of international co-operation for improving the economic outlook. More specifically, Italy's delegates urged more trade between capitalist and socialist nations. The West cooperation will help Western economy pick up, stressed Austria's delegates.

The delegates of the CEE countries underscored the growth of the socialist sector in conditions of full employment and rising living standards. The delegates of the G7, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria denounced discriminatory trade and credit measures taken by the USA and its several NATO allies against the socialist bloc.

EEC MINISTERS  
FAIL TO AGREE

Luxembourg. The EEC agriculture ministers have ended their regular meeting here without reaching agreement. They have failed to solve the problem of the establishment of a common purchasing price for their agricultural products with the Community for 1983-84.

Stormy debates broke out between the FRG, whose representatives chaired the meeting, and France. The French Minister Michel Rocard, accused Bonn of carrying out protectionist policies to the detriment of the situation in the agricultural sector.

The situation in this sector has become particularly bad following the upward revaluation of the Deutsche mark and the devaluation of the French franc.

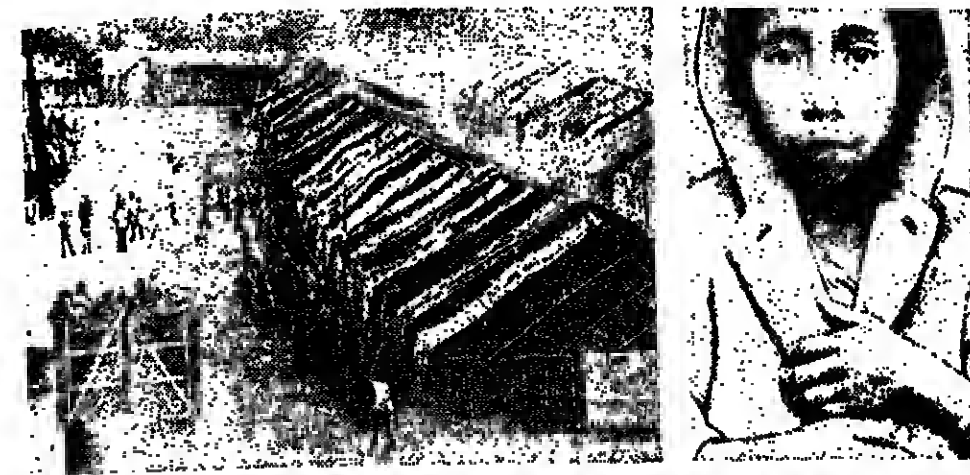
The French Minister told the session that the West German position was prejudicial to the interests of the other EEC members. This situation poses a serious question of the very existence of the common agricultural policy, he stressed.

Neither did the session approve the proposal made by the Belgian State Secretary on Community Affairs and Agriculture, Paul De Karmaker, who spoke in favour of separate negotiations between the FRG and France.

INDIA CHAMPIONS  
NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

Delhi. The non-aligned countries want the issue of global talks on the establishment of a new international economic order to be raised at the forthcoming 100 meeting between leaders of 120 countries in the United States. This has been declared by the Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Reddy who pointed out that the agenda of the session did not include the issue of the new international economic order. He said that the non-aligned countries will continue to push for the development of the world.

In view of this, India has proposed, in her capacity as chairman of the non-aligned movement, that a conference of non-aligned countries be held in Delhi in April 1983 in order to study the situation and the proposal by the non-aligned countries to hold global talks on the issue.



The Reagan administration is stepping up American military intervention in El Salvador. To this end, it is expanding the military aid to the reactionary junta who are engaged on carrying out a policy of genocide against the people of their own country. Over the past three years, this policy has claimed more than 40 thousand civilian lives. Fleeing terror, tens of thousands of Salvadorans are forced to leave their homes and to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. To the photos: a Salvadoran refugee camp and a child from one of the camps.

LIST  
OF PRESIDENTIAL  
CANDIDATES GROWS

Washington. Statements by the president's aides indicate that Ronald Reagan will be seeking another White House tour after term and will most likely announce his intentions about this to the early fall.

With over ten months left to go until the primaries in individual states, which normally throw light on the candidates' chances, more people are joining the race for the presidency. The list of candidates, which includes Democrats—former Vice-President Walter Mondale, in the Carter administration, Senator Cranston, Hart and others—includes Republicans, including Senator Dan Quayle, from South Carolina, announced his decision to join the race.

FACTS  
AND EVENTS

① The Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario (Canada) has declined an appeal by former Ontario chief A. Rusk, thus upholding the decision to extradite him to West Germany, where he is wanted for his part in the killing of nearly 12 thousand civilians in Lithuania during the Nazi occupation.

② There have been drastic reductions in the production of steel in the major Western economies. Last February, the volume went down by an average of 14.3 per cent as compared with the same month last year. In the United States, the volume of steel produced shrunk by 10.2 per cent compared with a 17.8 per cent decline in the EEC countries.

③ According to the chancery of the Japanese premier, there were 1,410,000 unemployed in the country at the start of this year, an increase of nearly 24 per cent over January of last year. In 1982 17,400 small and medium companies folded unable to withstand competition from their larger rivals.

## France flouts UN embargo

Paris. Notwithstanding the UN embargo on arms sales to the Pretoria regime, France is boosting its military and economic cooperation with the racist. According to the South Africa-based newspaper "The Star", in 1981 Pretoria spent about 50 per cent to reach 7,000 million francs by late 1982.

## West Germany: persecution of peace champions

Bonn. Fearing the further spread of public opposition to NATO's nuclear missile plans, conservative quarters in West Germany are seeking to "straighten out" the organizers of anti-war demos and meetings.

At a recent meeting of top police officials on methods of breaking up "undesirable demonstrations" held at the interior ministry in the North Rhine-Westphalia land, it was decided to set up "special crack units" to hunt down the organizers of rallies to "render them innocuous". Police "evidence" will be used to put peace activists on trial. Practical measures

to clamp down on anti-war demos were also recently considered at the higher police academy, at Hiltrup.

The growing activity of the police is a direct result of an agreement on the further suppression of people's democratic rights reached between the partners in the government coalition of the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party.

This agreement is primarily aimed against those daring to protest against the arms race and at West German territory being turned into a launching pad for new American nuclear missiles.

## Science and technology

This factory will be manned by six workers who are to supervise the computers and robots.

ULTRA-SOUND  
TO COMBAT RATS

Extermination of rats is a difficult task. The rodents quickly learn to avoid traps and poisoned bait. This adaptability and their swift multiplication make rats the No. 1 enemy of Egyptian agriculture. They and birds destroy over half of all the grain crops. Army units are sometimes called in to combat the pests.

It now may be hoped that these well-known little attempts will become a thing of the past. In what may well prove to be a breakthrough, Egyptian scientists have discovered that certain ultrasonic frequencies torment the rat's brain, making him hastily retreat from the area where the oscillations are sounded.

## AUTOMATED FACTORIES

In the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, General Electric Corporation is building an automated factory for the production of electric locomotives and gas turbines. The operations are to be performed by computer-controlled robots. In one day, the robots will produce as much as 88 skilled workers could in 16 days.

A similar automated factory for the production of parts for metalworking machine tools is going to be built by the Japanese firm of Yamazaki Machinery Works in Connecticut.

consumer of South African coal. According to the British movement against apartheid, France annually buys a wide range of goods from South Africa, including 5,000 tonnes of uranium. The latest deal was formulated as a two-year agreement signed back in 1977 on easy terms for France. Paris annually buys from South Africa 200,000,000 dollars worth of radioactive materials.

TELESCOPE  
CALLING UNIVERSE

According to the American "Time" magazine, a new radio telescope is being operated by Harvard University 30 miles north of Boston.

Its purpose is to sound outer space to search for "signs of intelligence". The multifrequency receiver, connected to the telescope, catches signals on 131,027 frequencies simultaneously. The search data is being processed by a computer which is programmed to identify non-standard signals.

The magazine notes also that although, for twenty years many countries have been searching for signs of intelligence—the USA and the USSR lead this process—without any promising results, the new programme is now much broader than any of its predecessors. It makes its sponsors feel confident about the existence of friendly intelligent beings in the Universe.

## OF INTEREST

## Bullet-proof garments for survival

The armed robberies and shoot-outs which have become a usual feature of American cities have brought into existence a new branch of the textile industry—the production of bullet-proof garments.

A firm whose motto is "survival" has been functioning in New York for quite a few years now. Its owners cannot complain about lack of clients: their annual trade adds up to two million dollars. Full of enthusiasm, they constantly offer new models to their customers: for instance, bullet-proof overcoats, suits and even shirts.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## DOES THIS FACILITATE NORMALIZATION?

Under this heading IZVESTIA publishes an article by NIKOLAI SERGEYEV pointing out that the state of relations between the Soviet Union and China is naturally of interest to the world, and that the attention between the two countries has never been considered normal in the USSR.

The Soviet side has clearly indicated its readiness to look for mutually acceptable ways of normalizing relations with the PRC and has pointed the way to the gradual extension of bilateral relations and contacts, which could contribute to an overall improvement of relations between the two countries.

Statements are made at an official level in China voicing readiness to continue political dialogue with the USSR. Such statements and pronouncements can only be welcomed, and due attention is always paid to them in the Soviet Union. Regrettably, however, statements are often issued while very different steps, which do nothing to facilitate normalization, are taken.

Such steps have on undeniably negative effect from the point of view of prospects for the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, the author points out.

## AMERICANS FOR ARMAMENTS FREEZE

In an article in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA, the TASS correspondent in Washington, A. Lyuty, writes that judging from recent opinion polls, 60 per cent of all Americans are in favour of the proposals for a mutual freeze on tests, and on the development and deployment of nuclear arms by the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is this wave of feeling that has provided the impetus for the upsurge in the anti-war movement, unprecedented over the past 20-odd years. Peace campaign activities today are no longer enthusiastic forerunners who set off to remote areas, to broaden the virtues of peace and the dangers of war. The people living in these same remote areas are now themselves members of the campaign. At the end of 1980 and early in 1981, people in New England, California, and Oregon started to branch the following very legitimate questions, "Isn't it time this madness were stopped? Isn't it time to freeze the arms race in nuclear arms and then go over to disarmament?"

Lyuty notes that the proposal on the freeze has been approved by residents of the state of Wisconsin, members of municipal councils in 270 American cities, assemblies in 12 states, and local councils in 56 countries.

## DOCTRINE OF MILITARISTIC DOMINATION

Those who persist in seeing Israel as a small state facing threat, a small David, as it were, challenging the Arab Goliath, writes SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA, would do well to ponder the Zionist's arrogant credo: Our domination of the region is ensured, and no one will touch us to leave.

For its part the United States is obviously bent on reinforcing its military presence in the country under the flag of "multinational forces" and an expansion in the occupation zone. Recently another group of Pentagon military instructors moved in Beirut to "train the Lebanese army", among them 28 "green berets" officers, a corps notorious for its deeds in Vietnam.

A secret Pentagon document formulating American 1983-84 policy, including the Middle East, openly proclaims the United States' readiness to launch large-scale intervention in case of a threat to American interests in the area.

In the Middle East the United States has started to implement its doctrine of domination via militaristic colonialism. The Arab world can only defend its independence and rebuff imperialism and Zionist expansion by closing their ranks, the paper points out.

## OLD GOODS IN NEW WRAPPING

Commenting on the statement made by the South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha, that before long a referendum on "constitutional reforms" will be held in the country, PRAY-DA writes that the Botha regime has made sure of the outcome of the referendum by allowing only white citizens to go to the polls, with Africans, and even the "coloureds" and the Indian citizens being kept out of the vote although it is the latter two groups of the population whom the racist "reforms" concern most.

Following the white minority government, that the South African and then the Western media have begun to trumpet about the "irreversible changes" taking place in the apartheid state, and that on a road of long-awaited freedom and equality will soon be dawning in South Africa. However, the status quo in the apartheid fortress remains unchanged. All this talk about pseudo-reforms is nothing but a manoeuvre aimed at strengthening the domination, both political and economic, exercised by the whites who constitute under twenty per cent of the South African population.

priced at between 180 and 6,000 dollars. Though it would seem that such initiatives should be approved by the police, according to the Swiss "Die Weltwoche" weekly, the US law enforcement agencies are worried to lose to purchasing the firm's goods.

## Troublesome elks

In recent years, the elk population has multiplied so rapidly in Sweden that it now presents a threat not only to traffic on motorways, but also to new forestry plantations. Sweden is a major exporter of timber, and pulp and paper, and therefore, the rehabilitation of its woodlands is a vital factor in the economy. In the province of Dalarna alone, elk have done 300 million kronor worth of damage to forest nurseries, the "Dagens Nyheter" newspaper reports.

## Postmen's bane

Australian postmen have to be prepared to face attacks from dogs guarding the houses at which they deliver mail. Last year the Australian postal service spent 120 thousand dollars on treating postmen bitten by jealous guards. At Perth post office alone 18 postmen were bitten 54 times by dogs last year, the "West Australian" newspaper reports. I have been delivering mail for 18 years, says Vic (with a Perth, and I expect a dog attack each time I go on my round.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KUDELIN

CREEPING  
ANNEXATION

In mid-April this year, the Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Nablus on the West Bank of the Jordan started resettling 800 Jewish families in a new Israeli settlement built outside it, spawning vigorous protest from the local Arab population. Recently, Tel Aviv announced a new plan for building another 57 settlements on the West Bank. The plan co-drafted by the World Zionist Organization and the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, envisions housing the Jewish population of 30,000 on the West Bank threshold in the next few years. The figure is due to rise to 1,200,000 by the start of the next century, reaching roughly the size of the local Palestinian population.

To speed up the settlement of the occupied territory, the Israeli authorities have launched a broad propaganda campaign, advertising the "comforts of life" in the alien territories and

unflinchingly promising to create new jobs for Israeli settlers as soon as possible, a significant level of unemployment nationwide. On the other hand, more Israelis are being lured to the West Bank. Tel Aviv is planning to introduce very rigid restrictions on housing construction in Israel proper.

At the same time, Israel has mounted a wave of aggressive and discriminatory moves to evict the endemic Palestinian population from their lands, including mass arrests, firing of peaceful demonstrations and demolishing Palestinian homes at the least suspicion of the owners' sympathy for the Palestine resistance movement.

The occupation authorities are barring access to watering places and pastures for Palestinian flocks and ranchers and their lands are being confiscated under the false pretext of "security

considerations". This is being compounded by a whole range of economic coercion measures, which have reached unprecedented proportions now, among them credit restrictions, laying off punishing taxes on Palestinian shipping agricultural products, limitations on varying grounds, on the sale of citrus and other products by Palestinian farmers, etc.

Palestine youth and college students are the object of particular repression by Israeli authorities. Tel Aviv is out to smother any show of solidarity for and sympathy with the Palestine resistance movement and the PLO on the part of local students and periodically minded teachers. This explains the closing down of Birzeit University and several other higher schools on the West Bank, the illegal firing of Palestine teachers, and bans on the publication of Arab-language newspapers, magazines, and books. A tidal wave of indignation has recently swept the Arab world and outside it over the new Israeli crimes: the poisoning of nearly 1,900 Palestine schoolgirls who had to be hospitalized in the town of Jenin and several other residential areas.

Tel Aviv's "creeping annexation" policy has become so insolent as to have caused even Washington to pay heed to the world community's condemnation of it. Still one should have no illusion about "strict warnings" issued now and then from overseas to Israel—this is but a propaganda ploy of the White House, whose hypocritical Middle East policy is quite notorious.

While "scolding" Israel for the construction of new settlements on the West Bank, Washington is stepping up military and economic aid to the Israeli aggressors, enabling them to gain a stronger foothold in the region.

The moral and material support given the aggressor, now an established practice in relations between Washington and Tel Aviv, corroborates the true nature of their imperialist aspirations, including the West Bank, where the USA has joined hands with Israel in building up a new beachhead for bolstering its control of the region.



### Round the Soviet Union

● SPRING FOREST PLANTATIONS HAVE BEEN STARTED AROUND MOLDAVIAN RESERVOIRS. The lines and shrubs will strengthen the river banks and protect the soil from erosion. The 15,000-hectare plantation has been provided by the comprehensive programme for the protection of water resources in the republic, which lies in the south-west of the USSR.

● A ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION JUST RETURNED FROM THE FAR EASTERN TAIGA HAS PUT THE NUMBER OF NOW RARE URSINE TIGERS THERE AT AROUND 200. Unlike the Bengal or Sumatra tiger they have heavy coats to protect them from severe frosts. Fifty years ago the Ussuri tiger was on the verge of extinction because of unregulated hunting, which was banned altogether in 1948.

● NAVIGATION HAS STARTED ON THE SUKHONA RIVER IN THE NORTH-EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. Despite drifting ice a caravan of 130 vessels set sail on its maiden voyage beginning with the most arduous and important phase of the entire navigation shipping freight to the outlying eastern areas of the Volga Region. While Sukhona's tributaries are navigable, 90,000 tonnes of various freight will have to be quickly delivered to Valiky Ustuy and Nikolsk.

● FLAX IS A NEWCOMER TO THE HIGH-ALTITUDE PLANTATIONS OF THE OISSAR RANGE. The first ever flax field in Tajikistan has now been planted. This year the crop will be grown on many farms in the Khatlondary Region.

● THE 100-TONNE FLOATING "CHERNOBOMETS" CRANE, WHICH HAS BEEN LAUNCHED BY THE SHIPYARDS OF THE SEVASTOPOLSKY MORSKOI ZAVOD ASSOCIATION, IS DESIGNED FOR WORK IN POLAR AREAS. The crane is to operate in the port of Murmansk in the North. It has been designed to withstand considerable loads. Also improved is its refuse purification system which will prevent pollution of the sea.

## SIBERIA'S FIRST METRO



In the photo you see the experimental tunnelling complex for the metro. It is operating in the line which will pass under Krasny Prospekt, Novosibirsk's main street. Here in Novosibirsk, Siberia's largest industrial and scientific centre, they are building a metro-bridge over the Ob River and a metro which is the first in the entire huge region. The metro's first 10.1 km leg will link the city's left bank section with the right bank centre.

having metros in their development plans. Metros are future-oriented for large cities, as they do not disturb the historical layout, do not interfere with the available transport, and have a great throughput.

Soviet engineers have also helped build metros in Budapest, Bucharest, Zagreb, Sofia, Warsaw, Helsinki, Marseilles, and Prague. They are also working in Cebu now, it being the first Indian experience of the kind, to be used later in Delhi, Madras, and Bombay.



Anatoly Duncin, tunneling team leader. They are making tunnel between the stations Sportivnaya and Studecheskaya in Novosibirsk.

## EUROPE'S LARGEST HYDROTECHNICAL COMPLEX

An eighth unit has become operational at the Cheboksary hydropower station on the Volga, the Europe's biggest river. The station has a capacity of 1,400,000 kW.

The construction of the station is a significant event, as it is the final stage of Europe's biggest hydrotechnical complex.

This Volga chain boasts eight power stations with a total capacity of nearly 9,000,000 kW and an annual production of more than 40,000 million kWh of electricity. The reservoirs, created by the station's dams, help irrigate millions of hectares of previously arid tracts.

A chain arrangement of stations, stressed by the USSR Minister of Power Engineering and Electrification, simplifies construction and makes it possible to use hydro-resources more efficiently, including irrigation, water supply and river transportation.

### Mountain fish farms

The construction of a large salmon fish farm has been started in Northern Osetia, an autonomous republic in the Northern Caucasus. The fish grove at the confluence of the Ardon and Flegdon rivers will then be taken to unpopulated reservoirs near the Caspian Sea and in the lower reaches of the Terek River.

The climatic conditions in Northern Osetia along with its lakes and clear mountain rivers favour the speedy development of the fisheries. The technique of raising fish in man-made reservoirs has been mastered. The fry develop well and gain in weight.

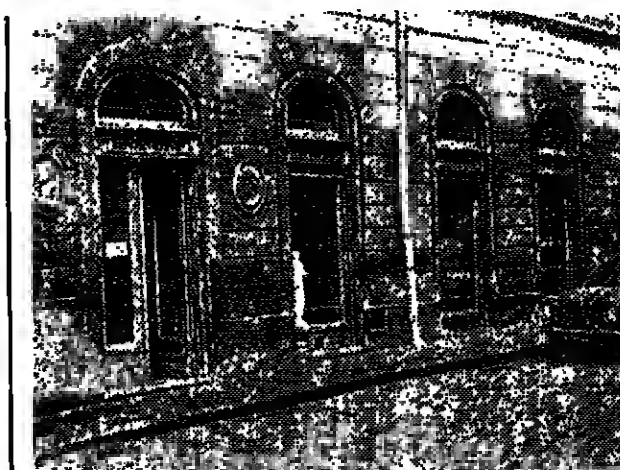
### Byelorussians restore mellorisation canals

Ancient Ognisky Canal, which was dug in Byelorussia nearly two centuries ago, has been put to the service of farmers. Land reclamation specialists have deepened and broadened its bed and built some local regulation pipes, and crossing. The canal has been linked with a 15-hectare reservoir which has just been commissioned. All these structures will help preserve the spring flood water which used to be drained into rivers and is now to be used to irrigate the fields in the dry season to ensure stable high yields. Over an area of more than 5,000 hectares tractors and other machine operators have replaced the old draught system with an engine-driven one, expanding the area of the fields and opening up large spaces for effective use by agricultural machines.

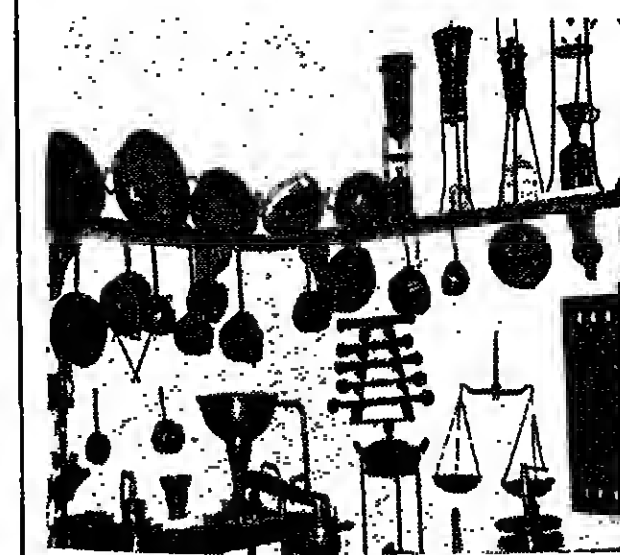
Apart from the development of large new tracts, the Byelorussians have restored a number of obsolete mellorisation systems since the beginning of the present five-year plan period in 1961.

New water reservoirs have been dug up and a complex of hydrotechnical structures has been erected to regulate the moisture content of the soil. Related crops are immediately started on the improved lands. The increased yields allow the expenses on the reconstruction to be paid back within three to four years.

### Places to visit



## Drugstore-museum in Lvov



There is nothing particularly grand or architecturally exciting about a certain house standing near the market-place in Lvov. It has left, however, quite a trace in the history of the city. In the 18th century a drugstore opened here which has been in business ever since. In 1966, a drugstore-museum, the first in the Ukraine and the second in this country, was set up in the house.

There are colourful 18th-century frescoes on its ceiling bearing the Latin inscriptions, Air, Earth, Water and Fire — the four elements, of which according to the Ancient Greek philosopher Empedocles, all things are made.

The interior of the house looks very much like it used to in 1785. The only change is the increased number of pharmaceutical appliances and documents on the history of pharmacy. These come from drugstores to Lvov, Drohobych and other Ukrainian cities. In addition to dispensing medicine, the chemists give advice to clients, answer their questions and conduct guided tours of the museum.

In a word, this drugstore-museum is fully operational.

## RED DATA BOOK IN UZBEKISTAN

The Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan has published a Red Data Book featuring 63 types of mammals, birds, fish and reptiles which live in the republic under state protection. The protection measures helped preserve a range of rare animals, specifically the Kyzylkum mouflon which was on the verge of extinction just ten years ago; there are now 700 such animals in a specially created preserve. Kazakhstan, another republic in the south of the country, has preserved and significantly increased the number of the wild onager.

The Red Data Book of the USSR lists endangered animals and plants, including the Turan tiger, the Altai musk deer, the Bukhara deer. Nature conservation is always being regarded as a matter of state concern. The country boasts more than 130 preserves, a special nature protection and preserve management institute, as well as the all-Union voluntary society for the protection of nature, involving millions of people.

## New installations save power

Ventilation units use up a seventh of the country's total electricity consumption. That's why a one per cent rise in their efficiency would have the equivalent amount of electricity generated by one big power station. Advanced by specialists in Kiev (the Ukraine) and Moscow will provide this saving.

### Science and technology

## SYMPOSIUM ON CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR THE BALTIC

The scientists who attended the international symposium recently held in this country examined the ecological aspects involved in the protection of the Baltic from pollution. Soviet specialists presented their mathematical and ecological models which are used to study, forecast and even control processes taking place in the sea.

The Baltic Sea, which has a shore line of 20,000 kilometres, is one of the seas particularly liable to pollution, as the countries on its shores account for 15 per cent of the world's industrial output. Taking into account the scale of danger, Soviet scientists have started devising an interdisciplinary regional scheme for the protection of the sea until the year 2000. At present, 150 major industries and 40 cities in this country have stopped dumping unpurified water into the Baltic. The Leningrad and Kaliningrad regions, and the Baltic republics now have 1,500 mechanical, physical-chemical, and biological purification plants, most of which are sited along the rivers emptying into the Baltic.

For the first time in many years, large shoals of fish have been sighted off Soviet shores. The cause of this valuable fish is attributed to the effective measures this country has taken to protect the Baltic.

## LAZER IMPROVES WHEAT STRAIN

Byelorussian selectionists have grown a new wheat strain called "Lyubov".

Their experience proves that the laser beam can affect plants' heredity without destroying life in the seeds. On the contrary, they survive much better and produce a variety of tough progeny. Many experiments were conducted over a period of seven years on irradiating seeds under various conditions and the optimal ones were selected, stressed I. Khodov.

## A STUDENTS' FOREST

Students from the Kazakh Agricultural Institute have carried out an experiment, which completely confirmed their theory. A forest of tall poplars has been growing for 13 years on an experimental field in a salt-poor desert, where for centuries only prickly bushes grew.

The amount of timber per hectare they have grown exceeds 400 cubic metres. The new hybrid poplars growing there are 20-metres high.

## TWO-HEADED SNAKE

The Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has one of the largest collections of lizards in the USSR. An unusual specimen has recently been sent to the Institute from Kirghizia — a snake with two heads.

The snake, which had been born with two heads on a rodent-like malfunctioning during its embryo stage, behaves in general like an ordinary snake, readily reacting to sounds, smell and light. When the mouth of one head opens, the mouth of the other head does the same for a while, though it is usually disappointed. The main head, located along the body axis is always faster.

### VIEWPOINT

## The dynamics of well-being

Eduard PUSEIKO

The Soviet Union entered the 1980s with an economic potential twice that of the early soviet era. In human terms this means that in the past decade real incomes of the population have gone up by almost 1.5 times.

Contributing to this dynamic growth in well-being is the increase in that part of the national income spent on consumption. In 1979, it constituted 71.4 per cent; 75.3 per cent in 1980 and it will grow to 78 per cent by 1985. Taking account of expenditure on housing and services, the share of national income going towards the well-being of the population now amounts to over 80 per cent. In absolute terms, it is over 400,000 million rubles per year (out of a total of 500,000 million rubles).

The greatest share of the national income goes to wages and salaries of industrial and office workers, and farmers. Their share in the budget of an average working family has remained stationary for many years at 72 per cent (and about 55 per cent for collective farmers). Logically, this level should go up; thus far, payments have been growing by an average of 3 to 5 per cent every year. The level does not go up due to the fact that the share in the Soviet family budget constituted by the so-called social consumption funds also grows in absolute terms.

Social consumption funds are present in the budget of every family, although not to an equal degree. Families with children (at pre-school, school or college age), as well as the aged receive most subsidization from the state. Parents pay just 15 to 20 per cent of the actual cost of sending child to a kindergarten or crèche, where his or her is supervised by teachers and doctors and has three meals a day. The rest is covered by the public consumption funds. General education, as well as vocational training and education at secondary technical schools, colleges and universities is free. Students attending the day departments of secondary special schools and universities receive grants, while the apprentices (lodging, food, clothing plus living allowance) of students at vocational training schools are fully covered by the state.

All this also represents income (or savings) for the family, although in the USSR people have grown so accustomed to these benefits that they are less likely to realize that they are receiving a real benefit. They are not free medical aid (bringing from a routine visit to a doctor to most complicated operations involving lengthy hospitalization), subsidization (at one-third of the cost) holiday resorts, sick-leave payments, annual leave on full pay, various types of grants for families of many children and single mothers, pensions without previous contributions, etc.

State expenditure on providing the population with these benefits and allowances taken as a whole amounts at present to 120,000 million rubles annually (a twofold increase on what it was in the seventies), or 10.25 rubles per average one of over 270 million citizens.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### LESSONS OF GARP

The ZNANIE-SILA magazine has printed an article on the results of the first Global Atmosphere Research Programme (GARP).

In 1979, the magazine notes, the world's first hydro-meteorological observation system was set up to almost completely cover the atmosphere of the world. Many interesting things have emerged during the process of gathering the vast amount of material. Before the experiment began, a prediction of the sea and location of areas of air pressure in the southern hemisphere could only produce a weather forecast for the next forty-eight hours. Now with information coming directly from the global experiment, it has become possible to forecast weather five days in advance.

The first global experiment has discovered new circulation at the height of 10-12 thousand metres. It appears that there is an active flow of air from one hemisphere to the other across the equator. This newly discovered phenomenon indicates that in order to understand atmospheric behaviour over longer spans of time, it is necessary to take an overall view of the entire globe. When on climate was made to exclude one hemisphere from the calculations, the forecast for the other became less reliable. Therefore, scientists have come to the indisputable conclusion that reliable weather forecasts can only be made if weather forecasters in all countries cooperate.

#### COMPETITION TO STIMULATE INVENTION

KOMSOBOLSKAYA PRAVDA tells of an exciting competition for the originators of the brightest ideas, which is regularly held at the Novokramatorsk engineering works in the Ukraine. Workers, designers, en-

gineers and vocational training school students take part. Questions vary from problems concerning the immediate employment of the participants, to so-called production "bottlenecks". People coming up with the most original answers receive prizes from the engineering works. The ideas run a wide gamut — from self to quite practical solutions to problems. Many of the ideas discussed of the question are today being put to local experts of the plant — but the competition organizers are motivated by more than purely economic benefit; the main aim being to give young people a taste for scientific and technological pursuit. The swelling ranks of inventors of the works — there are now over 5,000 of them — is a telling indicator of just how successful the new experiment has been, the paper points out.

#### THE VIRTUES OF CAMELS

The camel has long been seen as the most valuable inhabitant of the desert, argues D. Batomov, director of the Economic Institute of the State Planning Committee of the Turkmen SSR, writing in IZVESTIYA. Back in 1929, there were 1,700,000 camels in this country, with 1,200,000 roaming the pastures of Karakum, Kyzylkum and the other deserts in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Paradoxically, today, despite improved pasture land and water supplies, there are but 350,000 camels on our farms nationwide. Significantly, desert exports have estimated that the Karakum alone can support up to 300,000 camels with no damage to sheep-breeding.

Is it not time, therefore, to return the camel to its original habitat, Batomov queries, all the more so in that deserts in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan account for over 2,100,000 sq km of the world's total area of 50,000,000 sq km of desert land, while every tonne of the produce from cattle pastured there is half as cheap to produce as it is elsewhere in the country. There are many supporters of camel-breeding, Batomov

points out. Turkmenia, for one, is planning to set up eight state-run camel-breeding farms, and to increase its camel population to 220,000, from which it is hoped to obtain 9,300 tonnes of wool, 500 tonnes of milk and 54,400 tonnes of meat, the paper emphasizes.

#### THE FUTURE IN THE MIRROR OF THE PAST

Soviet paleontologists now have evidence leading them to believe that giants didn't roam the world in the Mesozoic Era, 180 to 107 million years ago. The SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper writes that their latest finds bring them to the conclusion that the fauna of those days was dominated by small animals, rather than by giants, as was previously thought, with turtles, tortoises, lizards, pterodactyls and other large animals being the exception. For the first time in this country, bones of the equine 'farms of the Mesozoic' birds contemporary to the dinosaurs, and of forest birds which lived in the Cretaceous Period have been found. This has lifted the gap of twenty million years in our knowledge, for the remains of these animals have been found practically nowhere else in the world.

Paleontology tells us about the earth's zoological history. Could it, perhaps, tell the past, showing the future? If one undertakes to make a study of the patterns of the processes of the past and their consequences one may reach an understanding of the regular changes in the biosphere. In turn, this could be taken into account in attempts to influence the environment.

By studying ancient organisms, we can learn a lot about present-day animals and plants, and determine which are survivors of past epochs and which have yet to live a long time on earth. And the discovery of prehistoric animals — unique monuments of the past — also give us some idea of what these creatures look like.



## PROFILES

## DINARA ASANOVA



Looking at this slender young woman, reminiscent of a teenager, it is difficult to believe that she is a film director, a predominantly male profession. However, this is the case. Dinara Asanova is — believe it or not — a movie director.

Before entering the All-Union Institute for Cinematography (VGIK), Dinara worked for several years in Central Asia (she comes from this part of the world) at the Kirghizfilm Studios. She was assistant producer, played in minor roles — in a word she got to know the nuts and bolts of the cinema world from the inside. It was at the

Kirghizfilm Studios, incidentally, that she worked as assistant to the unusually talented Larisa Shepitko, then at the start of her career, on the film "Ishtar". She thus experienced at first hand the full force of the weight which falls to the lot of a feature film director. However, this only whetted her appetite to enter VGIK.

She was lucky — at the Institute she fell into the hands of a remarkable human being: the teacher and movie director, Vsevolod Romanov, who believed in fostering an independent frame of mind in his students with due account being taken of their individuality.

The first major film Asanova made, "A Woodpecker Doesn't Suffer From Headaches", was about a young teenager whose parents refused to take him seriously. All the family pride was concentrated on the eldest son, a famous basketball player, with the younger boy being forced to live in the shade of his fame. Not telling anyone he began to learn to play the drum in the loft. Completely losing himself in this activity, these were his only happy minutes. With a minimum of words, and in a surprisingly laconic style, Asanova forces us to become involved in the young boy's predicament, to sympathize with him and — above all — to respect him. Recognition of the need to respect the individuality of each person — even if he/she is a child — is what the film does so. This was also the leit-motif of her film — "A Key Not

to Be Passed On". Here the heroes are slightly older — they had already finished school and the analysis of the interrelation-ships between two worlds — the world of grown-ups and the world of young people — was more profound and complex. In this movie certain demands were made of the teenager — a measure of self-determination and getting used to the responsibility of taking decisions and action being required of them.

Everyone who has written about Asanova's work, has been struck by the unlettered, liberated nature of the children in her films. This is achieved in a fairly "simple" way: whole chunks of her movies are improvised or shot on the spot, as it were, and this works because throughout the shooting of the films, the door of her home is always open to her young stars, for whom Dinara becomes a very close and good friend, as well as adviser and mentor. And it would appear from the letters she gets from young fans of her films that the same qualities characterize her interrelationship with her audience.

Not all of Asanova's work has been well received. Two movies she made on "adult" themes — "Trouble" and "The Wife Has Left" — were only partly successful and something of a disappointment to admirers of her talent. For these reasons her latest film is awaited with great interest. Called "Boys" it is about teenagers, the theme that first brought Asanova success.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## ROMANIAN THEATRE FESTIVAL

The 2nd festival of Romanian theatre, its final week at the Moscow Art Theatre, with a production of the play, "A Stormy Night", by Ion Luca Caragiale.

This festival helps further develop and deepen cooperation between our two countries. It

promotes greater friendship between the Romanian and Soviet peoples and the mutual enrichment of their socialist cultures, said Yuri Barabash, First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR who noted that taking part in this year's festival are 58 theatre troupes from all the fifteen

concurrent republics. 59 plays, both classical and modern, based on the works of 16 Romanian authors will be performed in 12 Soviet languages.

Both Soviet and Romanian directors are taking part in the productions. An exhibition, "Romanian Plays at Soviet Multinational Theatres", has been mounted at the Yablochkina Central Actors Club.

## NEW OPERA AT THE KIROV



The first building at the Bolshoi Kamenny Theatre in St. Petersburg, the predecessor to Leningrad's Kirov Theatre. A 19th-century lino cut. A scene from the opera, "Peter the Great".

The premiere took place recently of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Leningrad, of Andrei Petrov's opera, "Mayakovskiy Begina". This work complements the composer's dramatic trilogy, including the operas "Peter the Great" and "Pushkin. Reflections on a Poet".

This year the theatre celebrates its 200th anniversary. Its jubilee repertoire opened with a

production of "Peter the Great". This, of course, is no accident — the opera tells the story of Russia's great reformer and founder of our city on the Neva, says Kirov chief conductor Yuri Temirkanov. We will be putting on productions of the entire encyclopedia of classics of Russian opera, as well as all major operas by foreign composers.

70 operas by Soviet composers were given their first production at our theatre. In May and June, we will be coming to Moscow with a programme of 14th operas, and eleven ballets and several gala concerts. The repertoire for this tour has been specially chosen to include our "golden" productions and premieres as well as our leading singers, as stressed.

## NEW LENIN SERIAL ON SOVIET TV

A new serial, called "V. I. Lenin. Scenes From His Life", about the leader of the 1917 Revolution and founder of the Soviet state is now showing all over the country on Central TV.

This is not the first time that Soviet film makers have turned their attention to Lenin — one only has to think of the following films which have become classics in their own right: "Lenin in October" and "Lenin in 1918", with a brilliant performance by Boris Shchukin as Lenin. However, there has been nothing to match the depth and scope of the present serial which amounts, in fact, to a documentary chronicle covering all stages in the great man's life.

The first three films in the serial, "The Smolensk Trilogy", about Lenin's childhood and adolescence in the Volga-side town of Simbirsk and about his

family, received their first showing on the eve of his birthday on April 22, the 124th anniversary of which falls this year.

Work is in progress on the next films in the cycle, "The Way Once Chosen", about Lenin's student years at Kazan University, and the beginning of his revolutionary career. The last part of the serial, which is to run into more than twenty films, deals with January 1918, the month the great leader led the revolution to victory. Although the serial is conceived as a documentary, it is known Soviet actors take part, thus adding an artistic dimension to the chronicle.

This is the first attempt to portray an in-depth biography of the Soviet leader on the screen, says the author of the scenario, writer and historian Yegor Yevlov.

## INDIAN ART ALBUM

As part of their "20th-Century Foreign Artists" series the Moscow Izdatel'stvo Iskusstva Publishers have put out an album dedicated to the major Indian women artist, Amrita Sher Gil (1913-41).

The prodigiously gifted artist, who died early in life, created a whole gallery of portraits of her contemporaries, as well as reflecting the life and customs of her native land. The album contains articles on Sher Gil's life

and work penned by Irina Shtumova, Candidate of Sciences (Arts), from the Eastern division of the All-Union Institute of Art Criticism. In its 20 years she has been studying modern Indian art. She has written many books and articles among them, "The Art of the Bengal Renaissance". At present the Nauka Publishers are getting ready to put out a "Sketches of Contemporary Indian Aesthetic Thought".



Amrita Sher Gil. "Mother India", 1935. "Camel", 1941.



## WHAT'S ON!

April 23-25

## THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 23 (mat and eve), 24 (mat), 25 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 24 (eve) — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Str.), 23 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera), 24 (mat) — Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera), 24 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet).

Staniulevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 23 — Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet), 24 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 23 (mat) — Fellman, "Let the Guller Play", 23 (eve) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General", 24 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khottabych", 24 (eve) — Millyutin, "Girls in a Flurry", 25 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads".

## FILMS

The Formula of Light (Dor

film Studios, USSR). About a man of firm convictions and broad outlook who actively stands up for his beliefs.

Cinema: "Metropolis" (1 first part Marx), Metro Prospekt Muratov (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A legend about a young Chilean who found himself in a strange land. He is based on a play by the same name by Ruy Diaz Vial, with motifs from "The Nephew of the Devil". Neruda's dramatic poem. Cinema: "Romantic" (2 part), Metro Prospekt Muratov (Gorky Film Studios, USSR). "Oktyabr" (42 Prospekt Muratov, Metro Prospekt Muratov, USSR). "Oktyabr" (42 Prospekt Muratov, Metro Prospekt Muratov, USSR).

## EXHIBITIONS

Friendship House (16 Prospekt Kalinina). "The Poetry of Peaceful Berlin" — an exhibition of watercolours by Viktor

## BUSINESS

## 'Avtomatizatsia-83'

The latest achievements in computer control systems are to be on display as part of the second International exhibition, Avtomatizatsia-83, which is to open May 25 on Krasnaya Presnya and in Sokolniki in Moscow.

The Soviet Union is the organizer and, with its 3,000 items on view, the biggest exhibitor at this international event. Soviet products can be found in the following sections: continuous and discrete-continuous process control systems, monitoring systems for engineering, automatic

measuring and monitoring systems for agro-industrial complexes and the non-industrial sphere, and computer-aided design systems. The exhibits also include numerically controlled machine tools, manipulating robots, programmable controllers, micro- and minicomputers.

Among the other exhibitors there are firms and organizations from 20 countries, the most prominent of which are Austria, Britain, the GDR, Italy, Hungary, the FRG, France, Czechoslovakia, and Japan.

## FINAGROPROM-83: AGRICULTURAL NEWS

The national exhibition Finagroprom-83 which was held in Moscow showed various Finnish products, including agricultural machinery, machines and equipment for the food industry, as well as finished products.

The firm Pektima Oy, the Managing Director, Jouko Nordlund, told our correspondent, represents in the USSR the interests of many Finnish companies. It is characteristic that our cooperation, which has already been going on for thirty years began with the import of Soviet goods. We now buy Soviet construction materials, household goods, toys, plastic goods, etc., for our customers. On our part, we sell various sets of equipment, packaging machines. In 1982 the total amount of trade amounted to 100 million roubles.

Finatrol, said Marketing Manager Heikki Melanen, is

involved in large-scale joint projects. For instance, the ore-concentration factory in Kostomuksha and the cellulose integrated works in Svetogorsk, Finland, also contribute towards the Soviet Food Programme. For example, we are going to build a dairy factory in Norilsk, and we have other offers too.

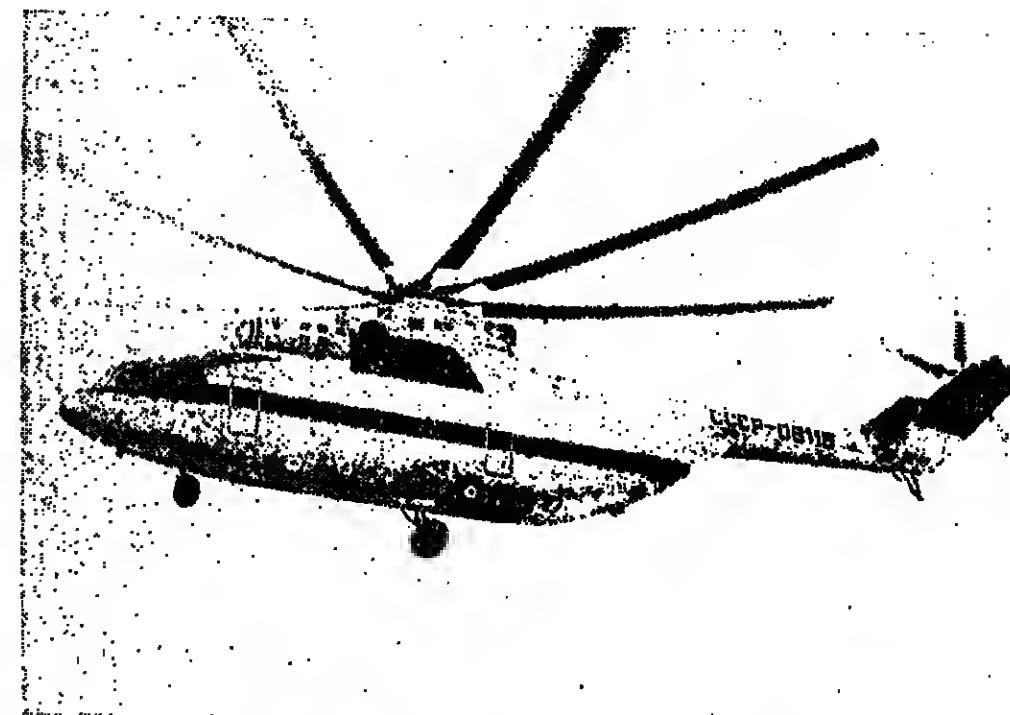
Vello, the central union of Finnish dairy cooperatives, had very interesting items on display.

Our ties with the USSR are not limited by just deliveries of cheese and other products, said Vello representative. The USSR will be using our design to build one dairy and one cheese factory. We hope the exhibition will encourage further development in Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the agro-industrial field.

## SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COMMISSION MEETS IN SESSION

In Moscow, the 10th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Norwegian Commission dealing with economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation has ended. It noted, among other things, that mutual deliveries of goods across the Soviet-

Norwegian border in the area of Nikel and Kirkenes have begun. The session discussed the state of and prospects for cooperation on the shelf of the Barents Sea. A contract was signed for the Norwegian side to design a plan for the development of oil fields in the area.



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## Philately

## Lenin's birthday commemorated

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The USSR Ministry of Communications has put out a new souvenir block honouring the 113th birth anniversary of the founder of the Soviet state, Lenin. The block and its margins carry drawings from a well-known series by artist Nikolai Zhukov dedicated to Lenin. The price is 30 kopeks.

In various years, around 2,000 postage stamps, souvenir blocks, postcards, and prepaid envelopes depicting the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution have been issued in over 50 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

## Contacts and contracts

Documents on the further expansion of Soviet-Vietnamese economic and technical cooperation have been signed in Moscow between the governments of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

A seminar on international conventions and trade agreements was organized by the CMEA Secretariat in Moscow. It was attended by representatives as well as by people dealing with foreign trade matters in CMEA countries and by staff members of the CMEA Secretariat.